

Length 18.6, diam. 5.6 mm.; 9 whorls remaining.

Around the caves near Mendoza, Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Type 141495 ANSP., collected by H. N. Lowe, 1926.

At the time I figured this shell as a fine-ribbed variety of *U. vignalensis* I had not opened it. I find now that it has a single axial lamella, not three. *U. violacea* is a much more slender species. By the dark interior and other characters the new species belongs to the group of *U. trilamellata* (Man. Conch. XV, p. 255.)

HELICES FROM CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS AND A ZONITID FROM VIRGINIA

BY H. A. PILSBRY

HELMINTHOGLYPTA SEQUOIA n. sp.

The shell is thin, rather depressed, with low conic spire, not quite imperforate, the dilated lip covering most but not all of the umbilicus. Color between buffy olive and isabella, lighter, almost chamois color towards the lip; a narrow chestnut band revolves above the periphery. Upper surface is scarcely glossy, having wrinkles of growth, and on the post-embryonic whorls there are inconspicuous rather well spaced papillae, in some places arranged subregularly in forwardly descending trends, in other places rather irregular; on the last whorl these papillae disappear, leaving a wrinkle sculpture and slight malleation, both less developed than in *H. tudiculata tularensis*; base smoother, glossy. The suture descends moderately to the aperture. Peristome is slightly expanded, triangularly dilated nearly over the umbilicus.

Height 15, diam. 22 mm.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Sequoia National Park, California, the type, no. 142857 ANSP., and other specimens collected by H. N. Lowe.

This species is evidently related to *H. callistoderma* Pils., a larger shell with much more crowded papillae which extend over the last whorl. In *H. sequoicola* (Cooper) the whorls increase more gradually and the texture and color differ. These three species form a group characterized by the possession of papillae.

The largest specimen seen measures 22.6 mm. in diameter, the smallest 18.3 mm. In the small specimens the umbilicus is all but closed, reduced to a mere crevice behind the reflected lip.

This species will be figured in the next number of NAUTILUS.

HUMBOLDTIANA FERRISSIANA n. sp.

The subglobose shell is narrowly, obliquely umbilicate, rather thin, white under a thin yellow periostracum (between maize yellow and chamois) with three carob-brown bands, the lower one rather weak and interrupted. The surface is glossy, first half whorl smooth, the following whorl finely radially costulate-granose, next whorl with traces of fine granulation in places; later whorls have irregular growth wrinkles and some narrow whitish streaks on the larger wrinkles. The whorls increase rapidly, and the last one descends rather deeply to the aperture. The aperture is oblique; peristome thin, the outer and basal margins very narrowly expanded, the columellar margin broadly, triangularly reflected over the umbilicus.

Height 26.3, diam. 32.3 mm.; $4\frac{1}{3}$ whorls. Type.

Height 30, diam. 34.2 mm.; $4\frac{1}{4}$ whorls.

Miter Peak, Davis Mountains, Texas. Type 144338 ANSP.; other topotypes 144338.

When monographing this genus (Proc. A. N. S. Phila. 1927) I overlooked the specimens from the Davis mountains, which prove to differ from the three species then described from north of the Mexican boundary.

H. texana Pils., the nearest species geographically, is smaller, higher, more coarsely granulose. In *H. chisosensis* Pils., which appears to be the most nearly related species, the weak granulation extends upon the last whorl

and the spire is lower. The exact relations of *H. ferrissiana* to the other forms remains to be determined when living specimens are collected.

All of the specimens taken—over thirty— are “dead” shells, most of them having lost the periostracum more or less completely.

GLYPHYALINIA BURRINGTONI n. sp.

The shell is depressed, umbilicate, glossy, somewhat translucent, of a warm buff tint. It resembles *G. rhoadsi* but differs by having the retractively radial grooves less widely spaced, minor grooves and wrinkles between them more strongly developed; on the latter part of the last whorl the grooves become closely though somewhat irregularly spaced. Under the compound microscope the surface is seen to be covered with fine, distinct, weakly beaded spiral striae, not seen in *G. rhoadsi*. The umbilicus is contained about 4.4 times in the diameter. The spire is slightly convex; four rapidly widening whorls. The aperture is lunate, shaped much as in *G. rhoadsi*.

Height 2, diam. 4 mm.

Near and at the Natural Bridge, Virginia, type 144764, paratypes 13744 and 137571 ANSP., collected by Dr. H. Burrington Baker, April 12, 1926.

This is a smaller more depressed shell than “*Polita*” *hammonis electrina* (Gld.), which resembles it in microscopic sculpture, but has more crowded radial grooves and wrinkles.

Glyphyalinia was elevated to generic rank in my monograph on New York mollusks (not yet published), on account of the peculiar dentition of *indentata*. Dr. H. Burrington Baker has examined several species, including his namesake *G. burringtoni*, and finds more important characters in the reproductive organs. His results are soon to be published.

I have had a bleached specimen of *G. burringtoni* from Cumberland, Maryland, in the collection for many years, but deferred description until better material should turn up.